

Supporting Information

**Atomistic insight into the ferroelastic post-stishovite transition by high-pressure single-crystal X-ray diffraction refinements**

**YANYAO ZHANG<sup>1,\*</sup>, STELLA CHARITON<sup>2</sup>, JIAMING HE<sup>3</sup>, SUYU FU<sup>1,5</sup>, FANG XU<sup>4</sup>,  
VITALI B. PRAKAPENKA<sup>2</sup>, JUNG-FU LIN<sup>1,\*</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Geological Sciences, Jackson School of Geosciences, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712, USA

<sup>2</sup>Center for Advanced Radiation Sources, The University of Chicago, IL 60637, USA

<sup>3</sup>Materials Science and Engineering Program, Mechanical Engineering, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712, USA

<sup>4</sup>Department of Earth Sciences, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT, UK

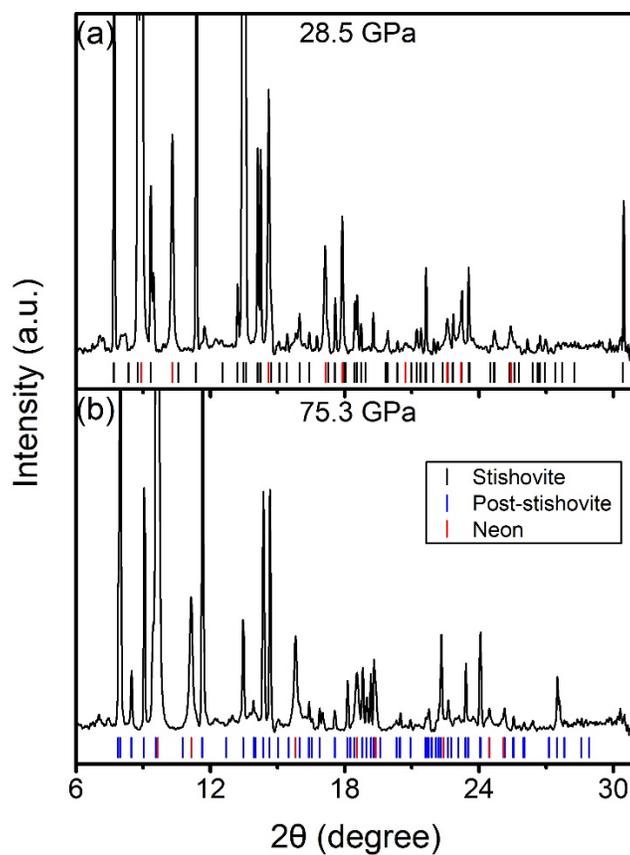
<sup>5</sup>Present address: School of Earth and Space Exploration, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287, USA

\*Corresponding authors: Yanyao Zhang (yanyaozhang@utexas.edu), Jung-Fu Lin (afu@jsg.utexas.edu)

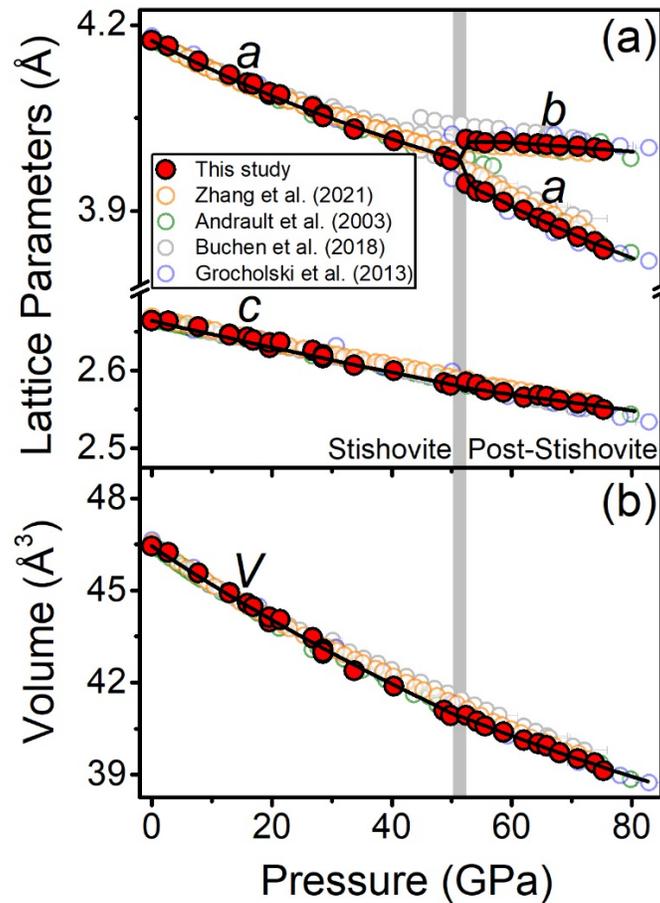
**Contents of this file**

Figures S1 to S5

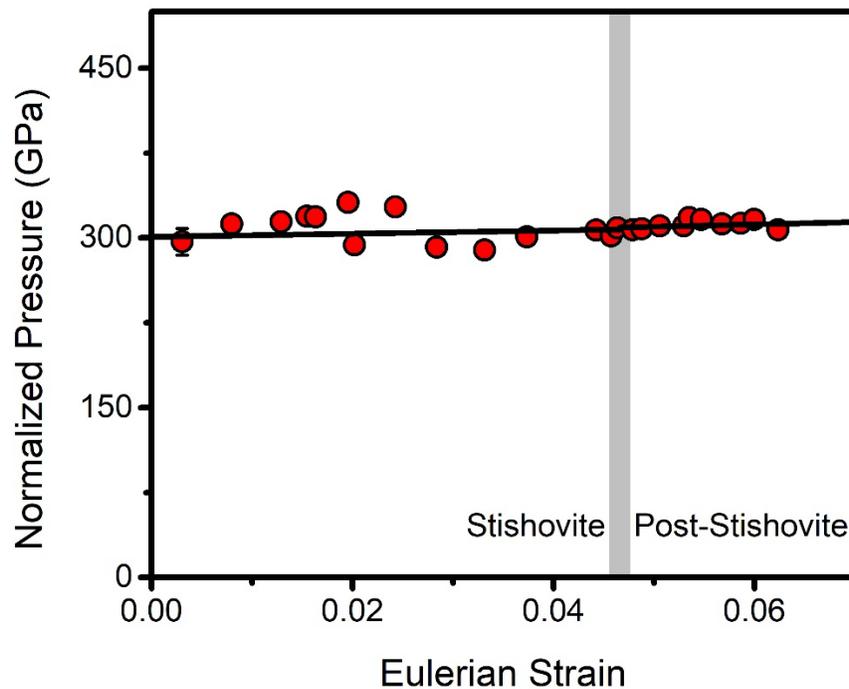
Table S1



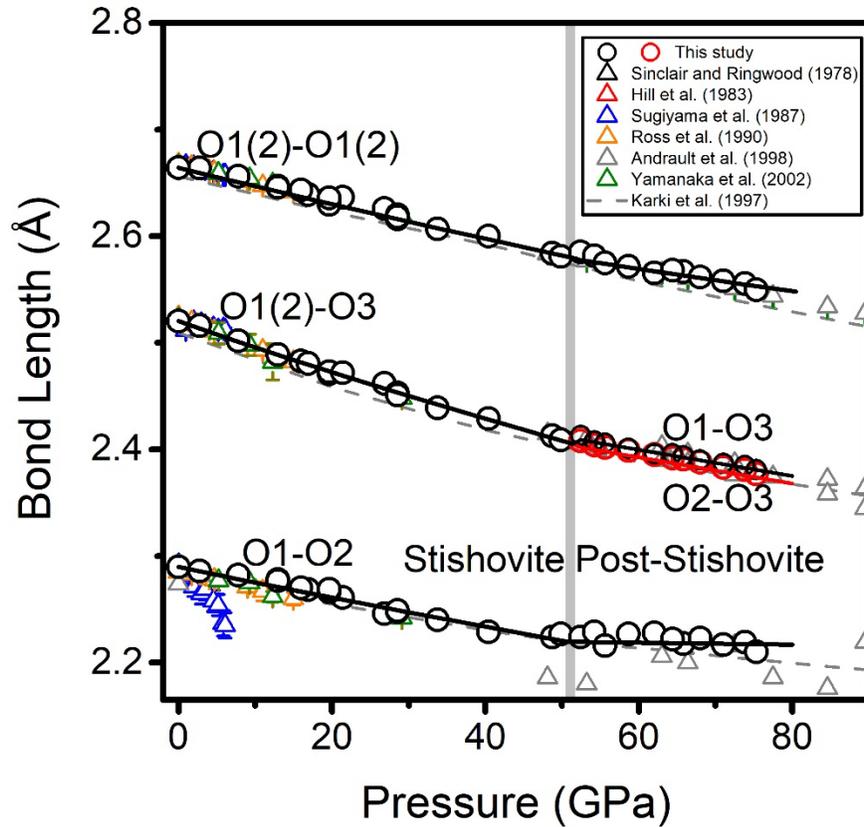
**FIGURE S1.** Integrated two-dimensional x-ray diffraction patterns at high pressure. (a) Stishovite at 28.5 GPa; (b) post-stishovite at 75.3 GPa. The wavelength of X-ray beam is 0.2952 Å. Diffraction peaks of stishovite, post-stishovite, and neon are marked with black, blue, and red ticks, respectively.



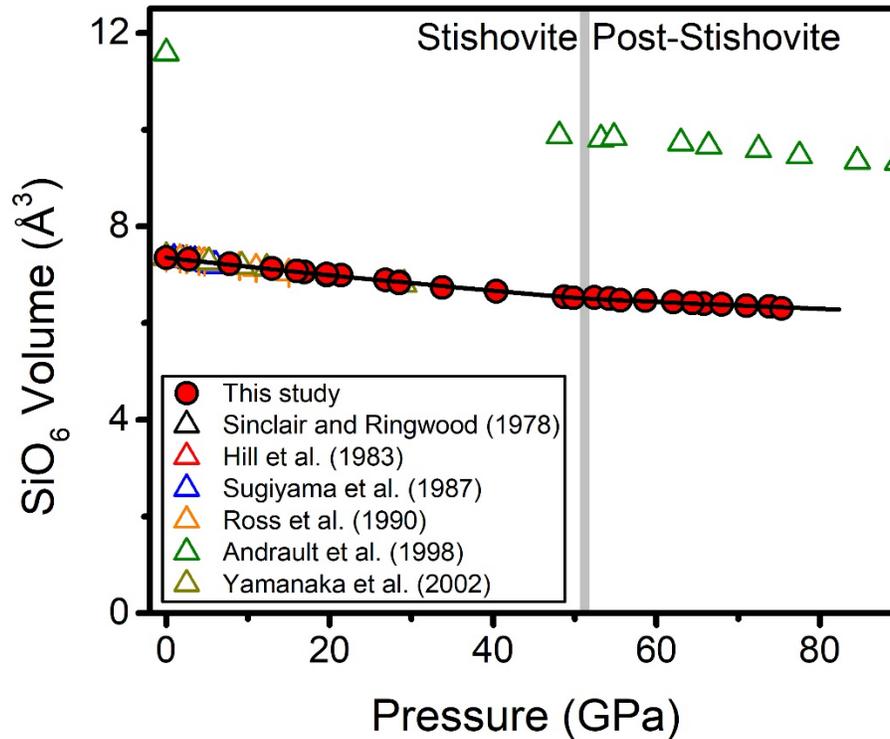
**FIGURE S2.** Lattice parameters and unit-cell volume of stishovite and post-stishovite at high pressure. (a) Axial length of  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  axis; (b) unit-cell volume  $V$ . Lines show the best fits using the axial incompressibility or the Birch-Murnaghan equation of state (Birch, 1947). The gray vertical band shows the transition pressure. Literature results are also plotted for comparison (Andrault et al., 2003; Buchen et al., 2018; Grocholski et al., 2013; Zhang et al., 2021).



**FIGURE S3.** Normalized pressure as a function of Eulerian strain ( $F$ - $f$  plot) for stishovite and post-stishovite phases at high pressure. Based on the Birch-Murnaghan equation of state,  $f$  and  $F$  are defined as  $f = [(V_0/V)^{2/3} - 1]/2$  and  $F = P/[3f(2f+1)^{5/2}]$ , respectively, where  $V_0$  is the unit-cell volume at ambient pressure,  $V$  is the volume at high pressure, and  $P$  is the pressure (Angel, 2000; Birch, 1947). Lines are the best linear fits to the experimental data. The gray vertical band shows the transition region.



**FIGURE S4.** O-O interatomic distances in stishovite and post-stishovite at high pressure. Black solid lines show the best fits using the axial incompressibility (Birch, 1947). Please refer to Figure 2 for the meaning of the atom symbols next to the data. Literature data are shown for comparison (Andraut et al., 1998; Hill et al., 1983; Karki et al., 1997; Ross et al., 1990; Sinclair & Ringwood, 1978; Sugiyama et al., 1987; Yamanaka et al., 2002).



**FIGURE S5.** Volume of the SiO<sub>6</sub> octahedron in stishovite and post-stishovite at high pressure. The black solid line represents the best fit to the data using the Birch-Murnaghan equation of state (Birch, 1947). Previous studies are plotted as open triangles for comparison (Andrault et al., 1998; Hill et al., 1983; Ross et al., 1990; Sinclair & Ringwood, 1978; Sugiyama et al., 1987; Yamanaka et al., 2002).

**TABLE S1.** Equation of state parameters of stishovite and post-stishovite phases

References	Stishovite			Post-stishovite		
	$V_0$	$K_{T0}$	$K_T'$	$V_0$	$K_{T0}$	$K_T'$
This study	46.6(2)	301.2(18)	4.1(2)	47.54(33)	259.1(61)	4.1(3)
Andraut et al. (2003)	46.5	309.9(11)	4.59(23)	46.31(15)	334(7)	4 (fixed)
Buchen et al. (2018)	46.4(1)	344(25)	6.0(11)	48.22(44)	241(18)	4.72(4)
Fischer et al. (2018)	46.6	302	5.24(9)	46.6	341(4)	3.20(16)
Nisr et al. (2017)	46.569	312(2)	4.59 (fixed)			

Note:  $V_0$ ,  $K_{T0}$ , and  $K_T'$  are unit-cell volume, isothermal bulk modulus, and its pressure derivative at ambient conditions, respectively. Numbers in parentheses represent  $\pm 1\sigma$  uncertainties.